

"Mr. Jiggs"  
The Irrepressible Jiggs. Has His  
Troubles This Morning.

# Richmond Times-Dispatch

Fox's Comics  
In The Times-Dispatch, Amuse  
Young and Old Every Day

66th YEAR VOLUME 66 NUMBER 128 RICHMOND, VA., MONDAY, MAY 8, 1916. — TEN PAGES. WEATHER PAGE 3 — FAIR PRICE, TWO CENTS.

## MEXICAN BANDITS RAID AMERICAN TOWNS; KILL FOUR U. S. CITIZENS AND KIDNAP TWO

### FIERCE ATTACKS WIN FOR GERMANS

French Lose Further Ground  
on Both Sides of  
Meuse.

### VERDUN DRIVE CONTINUES

Crown Prince's Forces Gain  
Footing in Trenches of  
Defenders.

What seemingly is a new great offensive, with its objective the capture of the Meuse, has been launched by the Germans northeast and northwest of the fortress. In both sectors gains for the Germans are chronicled in the latest French official communication.

In the former sector between Haudremont wood and Douaumont, French first-line trenches over nearly a third of a mile were entered by the Germans, while northwest of Verdun, to the east of hill 304, they penetrated underground passageways of the French.

Except near hill 304, however, the entire attack, which was thrown against the sector between hill 304 and Le Mort Homme, was repulsed with serious losses to the Germans. A similar fate befell the attacking forces in the northeast, except in the region of the Haudremont wood. Both attacks were delivered after heavy preparatory bombardments.

Aside from these attacks, only bombardments have been in progress on the line in France and Belgium. The artillery action has been extremely heavy in the Meuse and at the foot of the Meuse hills, in the region east of Verdun.

**GERMAN POSITIONS**  
**INEFFECTUALLY SHELLED**  
Russian torpedo-boats have ineffectually shelled German positions on the northern coast of Courland, according to Berlin. In Galicia, along the lower Strpa River, the Russians have made a further advance against the Germans, while in the Caucasus region, Turkish attacks in the Black Sea littoral were repulsed.

The Turks, who had been contesting the advance of the Russians toward Euxine in the Serailkarak region, have retreated hastily, after having sustained heavy losses, leaving behind them their tents and war material.

Small infantry encounters at various points along the Austro-Italian front, in which what advantage there was rested with the Italians, have served to vary the usual fighting with the big guns.

Berlin reports the recent sinking in the Mediterranean, by a mine, of an entente allied transport with 600 Russians on board, and the destruction of a British aerodrome and the capture of another aircraft in the North Sea.

A British official communication admits the loss of the two aeroplanes, but denies a claim by the Germans that the submarine E-31 was sunk by the Germans, declaring that the vessel has returned safely to its base.

### GERMAN FORCES GAIN GROUND FROM FRENCH

PARIS, May 7.—In fierce attacks on both banks of the Meuse to-day the German forces gained ground from the French. They entered the French communicating trenches east of hill 304 and gained a footing in the first French line between Haudremont wood and Fort Douaumont over an extent of nearly a third of a mile.

### GERMAN ATTACK STOPPED BY FRENCH BARRAGE FIRE

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]  
PARIS, May 7.—Afternoon official:

South of the Somme the Germans, after intense artillery preparation, made an attack last evening on our trenches south of Lihons. They were stopped by our barrage fire and their forces dispersed before they reached our wire entanglements.

In the Verdun region the night was marked only by a continuous and violent bombardment in the region of hill 304 and at the Thiaumont Farm, in the Haudremont sector.

South of St. Mihiel we repulsed a strong German reconnoitering party which attempted to attack one of our small posts to the east of Bissele.

In Lorraine we surprised a patrol which had crossed the river Saut near Lanfroicourt, southeast of Nomeny. We returned with fourteen prisoners.

During a squall the day before yesterday about twenty of our captive balloons broke from their moorings. Some were carried into the German lines, while others came down within our lines. Most of the observers were able to descend back of our lines, through the use of their parachutes. We are without news of a few of them who were carried into the enemy lines.

The official communication reads:

On the left bank of the Meuse a bombardment of extreme violence, which lasted without cessation for two days in the region of hill 304, was followed to-day by a powerful German attack delivered against our front between hill 304 and Le Mort Homme. The enemy, after repeated efforts, penetrated the underground passageways east of hill 304. Everywhere else he was repulsed with serious losses inflicted by our machine guns and batteries, which energetically bombarded the German lines.

On the right bank, after intense artillery preparation, the Germans delivered several successive attacks

(Continued on Second Page.)

### White House Aspirant



General T. Coleman du Pont

Campaign headquarters for General T. Coleman du Pont have been opened in New York City. It is understood that the general's campaign for the presidential nomination will be in full blast in a few days.

### STARS OF MUSIC WORLD ARE HERE FOR CONCERT

Martinelli, Amato, Copeland, Hagman and Metropolitan Orchestra Registered at Jefferson.

### EXPECT RECORD ATTENDANCE Music-Lovers Far and Near Send Orders for Reservations, Auguring Success for Twenty-Third Wednesday Club Spring Festival.

For the next three days Richmond will reign as the music capital of the South. Already there were domiciled at the Jefferson Hotel last night Martinelli, next to Caruso, the most famous tenor in the United States; Amato, king of all baritones; Copeland, one of the country's greatest pianists; and the Metropolitan Opera House orchestra of fifty, headed by Richard Hagman, the Metropolitan's gifted conductor.

The stars of the musical firmament held court in the hotel lobby, meeting the officers of the Wednesday Club and discussing the program of the spring music festival, which will begin to-night at the City Auditorium, under the clubs auspices. With the artists are Richard Copley, manager of the Wolfenden Bureau, and F. C. Copious, right-hand man of Gatti-Casazza, general manager of the Metropolitan Opera House of New York.

For twenty-two years without interruption, the Wednesday Club has staged in Richmond an annual festival of music. The series of three concerts, which will begin with the performance to-night, is the twenty-third in artistic success the most ambitious of the festivals that have gone before.

### MATINEE HAS BEEN ELIMINATED THIS YEAR

From near and distant parts of the State have come orders for reservations. The elimination of the matinee this year was an experiment that was undertaken by the Wednesday Club with much concern, but the advance sale of seats has dissipated the fear that the move might prove unpopular. While it is true that the matinees attracted many women and children, who found it inconvenient to attend the night concerts, it is also true that a large number of music lovers who desired to hear all the concerts find it impossible to attend the matinees. The attendance upon the three evening concerts this year will probably exceed the combined attendance of the single afternoon concert and two evening performances of former years.

### OF NATIONAL REPUTATION The soloists to-morrow night will be George Copeland, pianist, and Mme Julia Culp, mezzo soprano. Both ap- pear here for the first time. The Wed- nesday Club chorus will again open the concert. Wednesday evening will see the first appearance outside of New York and Philadelphia, of Gio- vanni Martinelli, the Italian tenor, who sings all of Caruso's roles when the latter is unable to appear, and who is regarded by many as his equal. On the same program will be Anna Case, soprano, and Sophie Braslau, contralto, both distinguished members of the Metropolitan company.

Miss Case has never sung before a Richmond audience, but Miss Braslau is a great local favorite. Her dramatic success here three years ago when she

(Continued on Third Page.)

### TO GIVE GERMANY ANOTHER CHANCE

President Expected to Accept  
Berlin's Assurances on Sub-  
marine Warfare.

### CONFERENCE WITH LANSING

Any Further Loss of American  
Lives Means Instant Se-  
verance of Relations.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—President Wilson and Secretary Lansing conferred late to-night at the White House on the situation confronting the United States as a result of the latest German note regarding the conduct of submarine warfare. While Mr. Lansing said no final decision had been reached, it is understood that the course to be pursued probably will be known to-morrow or Tuesday.

Intimations in official quarters to-night were that the administration might send Germany a brief communication, noting the new instructions to submarine commanders quoted in the German note, and informing the imperial government that so long as these instructions were effective, diplomatic relations between the two nations would continue. Such a communication, however, would make it very plain that the United States will not permit its relations with Great Britain to enter into the controversy.

It was authoritatively stated that should another ship carrying American citizens be sunk by a German submarine, in violation of the principles of international law, diplomatic relations would be severed as soon as the facts were established, and without any further exchange of communications.

### NOTHING GIVEN OUT ON LETTER FROM POPE

Efforts to obtain the text of the message from Pope Benedict to the President on the submarine situation, and peace delivered by Mr. Bonzano, the apostolic delegate here, yesterday, were unavailing. At both the White House and the papal legation, it was said nothing would be given out.

A passage in a statement given out in London last night by Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade, in which he mentioned the discussion of peace by Germany, and added that "our attitude, at any rate," is unchanged, was regarded as meaning that the allies were not ready to discuss peace on Germany's terms.

The White House Press Bureau has placed before the President thousands of clippings showing newspaper comments in all parts of this country and in the foreign press. In addition to this numerous letters have poured in to the White House in which prominent Americans have given their views on the submarine question.

While newspapers on the Atlantic seaboard and in big manufacturing centers have quite generally treated the German reply as unsatisfactory, the papers in the South and West have taken the view that the German concessions meet American demands. Only a small minority of the press comment placed before the President urges that the threat of a severance of diplomatic relations be carried out.

### COMMENT BEARS OUT POSITION TENTATIVELY TAKEN

The bulk of newspaper comment appears to bear out the position already tentatively taken by the administration that the German government should be given an opportunity to put its new pledges to working test. The few cases of submarine attack recently reported will be considered as bearing on this question of good faith on the part of the German government. No case of reported submarine attack involving American lives or interests has been reported since the new diplomatic exchanges with Germany were placed on foot.

Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, was out of the city to-day. He has no conferences scheduled with Secretary Lansing, and is awaiting an invitation from this government before he takes steps to further discuss the submarine negotiations.

### WILSON TO VISIT HAMPTON

Tentatively Accepts Invitation to Speak  
at Ocean Memorial  
Meeting.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—President Wilson has tentatively accepted an invitation to speak on Friday at a Robert C. Ozden memorial meeting, to be held by the Hampton Normal and Industrial Institute. He may go to Hampton on a week-end cruise aboard the yacht Mayflower. To-morrow the President will listen for an hour to speeches by members of the anti-militarist committee, opposing his preparedness measures.

### PROTEST TO GREAT BRITAIN

State Department Makes Representa-  
tions Concerning Seizure of Power  
Schooner on Mexican Coast.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Representations have been made to the British government by the State Department, it was learned to-night, protesting against seizure on the West Mexican coast by the British cruiser Rainbow of the power schooner Oregon.

The vessel, owned by the Crowley Launch and Towboat Company, of San Francisco, was seized about ten days ago.

### Resigns Presidency



PHOTO BY UNDERWOOD & LLOYD

SANTO DOMINGO, May 7.—Juan Jimenes, President of Santo Domingo, has resigned. He took this action in order to prevent armed intervention by the United States. Quiet has prevailed. Congress will appoint a Provisional President.

### ABRAM WARWICK DIES FROM HEART DISEASE

General Manager of Fair Association  
Passes Away at  
Sanatorium.

### PROMINENT IN CLUB LIFE

Was Official of Country and Com-  
mwealth Clubs—Is Survived by  
Wife and Four Children—Funeral  
Arrangements Not Completed.

Abram Warwick, general manager of the Virginia State Fair Association, died last night shortly after 8 o'clock at the Westbrook Sanatorium of heart disease of the heart. He was in his fiftieth year.

About ten days ago Mr. Warwick was taken ill at his apartment in the Hanover. He was later removed to Westbrook Sanatorium, where his condition had been considered favorable.

In fact, it was believed that he was recovering rapidly. After a light supper last night he went out for a short walk in the grounds of the sanatorium and had just returned when he was stricken with heart trouble and died almost immediately. His physicians stated that death was due to natural causes.

Mr. Warwick was twice married. His second wife, who survived him, was Miss Hattie Miller, of Richmond. He is also survived by four children of his first marriage, Misses Phoebe and Virginia Warwick and William Barksdale and Abram Warwick, Jr.; also by two sisters, one of whom, Miss Phoebe Warwick, makes her home abroad.

### OF WIDELY KNOWN VIRGINIA FAMILY

Mr. Warwick was a son of the late William Barksdale Warwick and grandson of the late Abram Warwick, of Richmond, owners of the Gallego Mills, and among the most prominent ante-bellum manufacturers and exporters of Virginia. The family is widely connected throughout the State, and has been known in the affairs of Richmond for more than a century.

In addition to his official position as general manager of the Virginia State Fair Association, in which he succeeded Mark R. Lloyd several years ago, Mr. Warwick was secretary-treasurer of the Country Club of Virginia, and had been an active factor in its founding and management. He was also treasurer of the Commonwealth Club, and was widely known in business and social circles of Richmond and Virginia.

No arrangements for the funeral had been made last night.

### DEAD IN AUTO ACCIDENT

Two Lieutenants in American Field Ar-  
tillery Killed, and Two Other Men  
Seriously Injured.

LAWTON, OKLA., May 7.—Lieutenant Harold S. Naylor and Lieutenant Edwin E. Pritchett, of the Fifth Field Artillery, were killed, and J. E. McMahon, Jr., of the Second Field Artillery, and Lieutenant Richard C. Scott, of the Fourth Field Artillery, were seriously injured in an automobile accident at Fort Sill early to-day.

The party was returning to quarters at the post, after attending a party, when the car, which Naylor was driving, suddenly swerved from the roadway, and crashed into a tree. The accident, it is believed, was due to the explosion of a tire.

Scott's face was badly lacerated, and it is feared the sight of his eye has been destroyed. McMahon is not believed to be seriously injured.

### PEACE TALK HEARD AGAIN AT CAPITAL

Significant Circumstances Lead  
to Belief That Powerful Influ-  
ences Are at Work.

### REFERRED TO IN GERMAN NOTE

Personal Message From Pope to  
President Believed to Bear  
on Subject.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]  
WASHINGTON, May 7.—Serious peace talk has been revived in Washington by the German note and by the visit to the White House yesterday of Mr. Giovanni Bonzano, the apostolic delegate, with a personal message from the Pope to President Wilson.

Whether or not there is any real substance to the reports of a new move for a suspension of hostilities, remains to be seen, but there are significant circumstances, which lead to the hope that powerful influences may be at work to that end.

The mission of Mr. Bonzano is one of them. It was learned at the executive offices, after his departure, that he had delivered to Secretary Tumulty a communication from the Pope that bore upon possible peace negotiations, and upon the important part the United States might have in such negotiations, if the submarine controversy between this country and Germany does not interfere.

In that connection it is recalled that the Pope, from the beginning, has recognized the strategic position the United States occupies as a possible mediator between the belligerents. Being the most powerful of the neutral nations, and the diplomatic channel through which the warring elements now communicate, the Holy See has regarded President Wilson as the logical instrumentality for bringing the contending forces together, when the time should arrive.

### MESSAGE FROM POPE SEVERAL MONTHS AGO

It was with this in mind that the Pope requested Cardinal Gibbons to convey a personal message to the President many months ago—a message which was never made public, but one which, it was generally believed, had to do with peace negotiations. It was learned at that time that the President then saw no favorable opportunity to make a new tender of good offices to the belligerents. He had previously informed each side of the conflict that he stood ready at any moment to mediate for a cessation of hostilities, but he did not then feel inclined, it was said, to do more than repeat his offer.

Neither the White House nor the apostolic delegate would discuss the message from the Pope. It was immediately sent to the President by Secretary Tumulty, and, being regarded as strictly confidential, no official word comment upon it or more than intimate that it made reference to peace proposals.

This message, coming so closely on the heels of the new German note, has caused speculation as to the possibility of early peace discussions. This note, as has been pointed out, contains the frank statement by Germany that the Berlin government, "conscious of its strength," was willing to consider peace terms upon a basis that will safeguard Germany's vital interests.

The fact is recited in this communication that twice within recent months the German government has let the fact be known that it was disposed to treat for peace. The intimation then followed that the Germans were still ready to discuss terms and that, for reason, as well as for others, the Berlin ministry would regret any break in friendly relations with the United States.

### ATTITUDE OF PRESIDENT IS NOT YET REVEALED

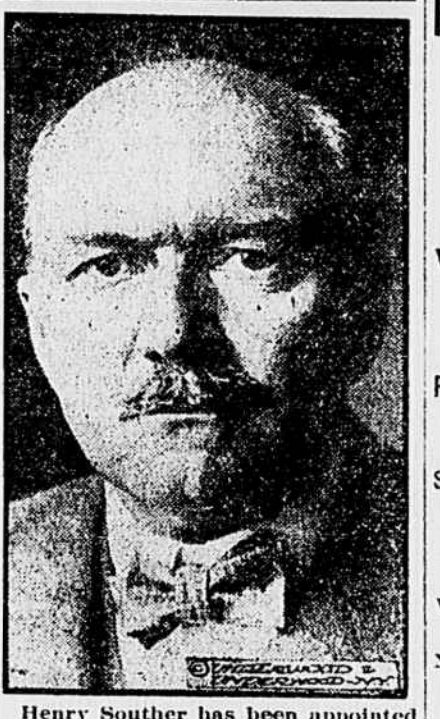
What view the President will take of this section of the Berlin note cannot be stated. He may take the position that the note, in fact, reveals no new attitude on the part of Germany, that the allies have known all along that Berlin was prepared to talk peace, and that nothing remains for this government to do except to hold itself ready to act as intermediary at any hour of the day or night the allies may wish to consider the German terms.

American diplomatic representatives in every intelligent capital, it can be stated definitely, have instructions to make the position of the United States clear with regard to peace overtures, and to lose no favorable opportunity to impress upon the governments to which these diplomats are accredited, the eagerness with which the United States will respond when our services may be needed.

The feeling prevails here, therefore, that the President will make no fresh offer of mediation to the nations now at war, but will content himself with the occasional reminders of American willingness to act, which the President's ambassadors are giving to the belligerents.

All peace talk is more or less significant, however, no matter how remote the possibility of an early ending of the war, and to that extent Washington is decidedly interested in the recent developments in that direction. It is too much to say, though, that either the administration or those closely associated with it are of the opinion that the conflict has entered upon its final stages.

### To Direct Aeronautics



Henry Southard has been appointed by Secretary of War Baker as consulting engineer to handle the increasing aeronautical problems of the government, a field that admits of great possibilities of expansion and development. He is co-operating actively with the work of the Committee on Industrial Preparedness of the United States Naval Consulting Board.

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### COUNTRESS MUST SERVE LIFE TERM IN PRISON

She Is Saved From Paying Extreme  
Penalty for Part in Irish  
Revolt.

### HAD BEEN SENTENCED TO DIE

Life of Henry O'Hanrahan Also Is  
Spared at Hands of Commander-  
in-Chief—George and John Plunk-  
ett Get Ten Years Imprisonment.

DUBLIN, May 7 (via London).—Countess Georgiana Markievicz, one of the prominent figures in the Irish revolt, was sentenced to death, after her trial by court-martial, but the sentence has been commuted to penal servitude for life. It was officially announced this afternoon. The death sentence upon Henry O'Hanrahan also was commuted to a life term.

The death sentences imposed upon George Plunkett and John Plunkett, brothers of Joseph Plunkett, who was executed last week, have been commuted to ten years' penal servitude.

The official statement announcing the sentences and commutations, says: "The following further results of trials by the field general court-martial are announced:

"Sentenced to death, but commuted to penal servitude for life by the general officer commanding-in-chief—Countess Georgiana Markievicz and Henry O'Hanrahan.

"Sentenced to death, but commuted to ten years' penal servitude—George Plunkett and John Plunkett."

### NO OFFICIAL FIGURES OF CITIZEN DEAD

No official figures have yet been issued on the deaths of civilians in the recent revolt, but 160 already have been accounted for. The list is still incomplete, because many of the dead have not been registered in any place open to public inspection.

Fifty of the victims were buried in Glasnevin Cemetery on Sunday, and thirty others in Mount Jerome Cemetery. Certificates of death from gunshot wounds in 150 cases have been issued.

Owing to the shortage of labor, the bodies in many instances were interred without coffins. Pathetic scenes are witnessed hourly at the various burying grounds. At Mount Jerome, at times, interments proceeded under a cross-fire from the soldiers at Porto Bello Barracks and the rebels on Rialto Bridge.

There is still a possibility of additional bodies lying under the debris of destroyed buildings and other unexplored places, for reports of persons missing are coming from every district.

### QUESTION OF COMPENSATION CAUSES HEARTBURNING

The question of compensation for losses sustained by traders during the revolt is causing much heartburning. Under the British law the government is not liable for such losses in Ireland or Scotland, but a strong feeling prevails that the government should make an exception in this case, and formulate a scheme of compensation. The council of the Dublin Chamber of Commerce, at a specially convened meeting, adopted the following resolution: "The council desires to place on record their opinion that outbreaks would have been impossible but for the gross and unpardonable laxity, long continued, of the administration of the Irish government. The Irish government, therefore, considers that the funds necessary for repairing the buildings and property of unoffending citizens in the rebellion should be provided by the imperial treasury without delay."

Other meetings for business corporations are being held.

### ATTACK BEFORE SENTINEL COULD SOUND ALARM

A few miles west of Glenn Springs, an American patrol of eight men from Troop A, of the Fourteenth Cavalry,

### IMMEDIATE STEPS TAKEN TO FOLLOW FLEEING OUTLAWS

Whether Men Were Villa or  
Carranza Followers Is  
Not Known.

### FOUR TROOPS OF CAVALRY START AT ONCE FOR SCENE

Small Detachment at Glenn  
Springs Stands Off Attackers  
for Four Hours.

### VISIT TWO OTHER SETTLEMENTS

New Development Only Matter Dis-  
cussed at Conference Between  
Scott and Obregon.

### Posse of Texans Starts in Pursuit

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]  
MARATHON, TEX., May 7.—W. K. Ellis, heading a posse of fifty Texans, started from here this afternoon to pursue the Mexicans who raided Glenn Springs and Bonquillas Friday night and Saturday morning. Every member of the posse is familiar with the topography of the Big Bend country, and is expert with both rifle and revolver.

The Mexicans are said to be camped on both sides of the river between Bonquillas and Bonquillas Del Carmen.

### EL PASO, TEXAS, May 7.—Three American soldiers and a ten-year-old boy have lost their lives and two American citizens have been kidnaped and carried south of the international boundary to almost certain death in another raid of Mexican bandits that takes rank with Francisco Villa's fa- mous attack on Columbus, N. M. Whe- ther the bandits were Villa followers or Carranza forces is not known.

The foray, carrying them through the southern limits of Brewster County, in the Big Bend district of Texas, and taking in three little settlements near the border—Glenn Springs, Bonquillas and Demers—took place on Friday night and Saturday morning, but news of it did not reach here until to-day.

Within an hour steps were being taken to disperse the bandits. Major Funston ordered four troops of cavalry to the raided section to re-enforce small detachments already on their way to the scene from the Presidio, Alpine and other points.

It is said here to-night that the exigencies of the case demand such action, they will cross the border in order to run down and disperse the bandits. The forces consist of two troops of the Sixth Cavalry from Fort Bliss, El Paso, under Major Langhorne, and two troops of the Fourteenth Cavalry from Fort Clark, under Colonel Sibley, commander of the Fourteenth.

The two detachments are expected to detain to-morrow morning and join Major Langhorne's at Alpine and Colonel Sibley's at Marathon. From these points they will march south ninety miles to the border.

### CONFERENCE OVER CO-OPERATION COMES TO ABRUPT HALT

While military events were developing with great rapidity, the conference over the co-operation of American and Mexican soldiers in Mexico, which had been expected to reach a culmination to-day, came to an abrupt halt.

Generals Scott and Funston met General Obregon and Juan Amador, Sub-Secretary of Foreign Affairs of Mexico, in the immigration station at the El Paso end of the International Bridge shortly after 11 o'clock for what had been expected to be their final conference. It developed later, however, that practically the only matter discussed was the bandit raid at Glenn Springs.

What was said at the meeting was not divulged.

General Gavira, commander of the Juarez garrison, General Santos and Andres Garcia, Mexican consul of El Paso, took part in a later conference in General Scott's private car.

General Obregon was to-night in telegraphic communication with Mexico City, and it is believed that he informed the first chief of the new developments and suggested that same action be taken.

Practically all the details of the raid reaching here to-day came to General Funston from Major Meyer, of the Fourteenth Cavalry, stationed at Marfa.

The bandits, about seventy-five in number, crossed the Rio Grande from the Mexican side late on Friday afternoon at a point south of Terlingua, Tex., where there is a guard of about thirty men.

From there they proceeded eastward through the desolate reaches of the Big Bend country over an old wagon road toward Glenn Springs, a small ranch settlement.

### ATTACK BEFORE SENTINEL COULD SOUND ALARM

A few miles west of Glenn Springs, an American patrol of eight men from Troop A, of the Fourteenth Cavalry,

(Continued on Third Page.)